

The Peoples' Store.

Our new Spring Dress Goods are arriving daily. We cordially invite you to call and inspect them. They comprise all the latest shades and new weaves, viz.:

Silk and Wool Novelties.	Broad Cloths.
Silk Finished Wool Henriettas.	The Popular Newportette.
All Wool Serges.	Plain and Fancy Cheviots.
Plain and Printed Flannels.	Cheviot Serges.
All Wool Printed Henriettas.	Crepons.
Batistes and Albatross.	Cravenettes.
Jacquard Batistes.	Meltonettes.
	Plaid Novelties.

The foregoing will have a large distribution the coming spring.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

H. E. PORTER, Fifth St. and the Diamond.

N. B. Special prices on Bleached and Unbleached Muslin this week.

SOAP

For the Masses.

25 GROSS

BUTTERMILK and... GLYCERINE TOILET SOAPS.

5c a Cake; 55c a Dozen.

Also a Limited Quantity of the

CELEBRATED CUTICURA SOAP

At 15 Cents a cake.

Comments are Unnecessary.

If you want to buy the best Toilet Soaps in the Market at Half Price

Come to

The Boston Store.

A. S. YOUNG, 138 and 140 Fifth St., East Liverpool, O.

N. B.—Received today another consignment of triple plated silver knives, forks and teaspoons. Come early before they are all gone.

THEY'RE VERY UNEASY

Several Local Grocers Seem Strongly Agitated.

ADULTERATED GOODS NUMEROUS

And Some Selling Them Fear Inspector Knouff Will Appear on the Scene. Their Fears May Be Groundless—What the Solicitor Thinks About Prosecutions at the Present Day.

There has been more than one rumor going the rounds during the past few days, and not the least among these is one to the effect that some of the grocers are disturbed, to just what extent would not be hard to estimate, when it is known that they fear a visit from Food Inspector Knouff, and that they have been passing over their counters some of the goods which the food and dairy commissioner, in his last report, strongly condemned.

What grounds they have for this belief are hard to discover, and although intimate friends of one or two of the grocers say that the latter are much agitated, the grocers themselves only laugh when questioned and declare they are ready for inspection at any moment. Solicitor Clark conversed with Inspector Knouff while on his way home from Columbus last week, but that official betrayed no intention of visiting the Crockery City at the present time. The merchants who are worrying over the affair, it seems, have suddenly discovered that private spotters have been inquiring into their affairs more than they care about and believe that they will be reported to the authorities. It is well known that the jellies, jams, honey and fruit butters so strongly condemned by the commissioner are sold throughout the city, and oleomargarine is disposed of in large quantities, although since the last scare in this line grocers have complied strictly with the law. The oleomargarine cases in which the authorities were beaten several years ago are not liable to have the same results if repeated. Since the food laws have been more looked into by the authorities and the fact that they are ready for business in this line whenever it appears may confirm the suspicion of some of the local merchants. The solicitor said yesterday that he was confident that juries would convict in cases today where but a short time ago they found for the defendants. The cause of this change of spirit is to a great extent due to the fact that citizens generally throughout the state have interested themselves more in investigating what they eat and drink, and know more about the commissioner's annual report, which exposes the adulterated goods and does not hesitate to tell where and by whom the poisonous stuff is manufactured. A few prosecutions of the makers of these abominable preparations would probably result in their being driven from the market; but until then the retailers can feel protected and comparatively safe.

Brought the Body.

A charge lay upon the desk of the mayor in courtroom at city hall yesterday claiming that one Diminti Rodenta, residence Italy, had trespassed and resisted an officer. For trespass, an effort was made by the officer to take him prisoner. It was only by liberal use of his club that the officer succeeded, and the prisoner's head was crushed and bleeding before he submitted. Shortly afterward the prisoner grew weak from the loss of blood and it was found impossible to help him. A few moments after this discovery was made the prisoner died, suffering terribly. His body was brought to the courtroom and thrown down carelessly. For the benefit of those not versed in Dago lingo, it might be explained that the prisoner was a poor little mouse, but the officer who perpetrated the joke deserves a medal.

Cut Their Hands.

William Goekemeyer, of the freight depot, suffered the loss of a portion of the index finger of his left hand Sunday. He was chopping kindling wood when the finger got in the way of the hatchet.

An employee of the Thompson Bottle works whose name was not learned sustained a severe gash on his left hand yesterday evening by a bottle bursting. He will be unable to use the member for a week or more.

The Potters' New Building.

The operative potters interested in the scheme to erect a new building or lease headquarters of some sort for the local unions met in Red Men's hall last night. The attendance was fair and the soliciting committee re-

ported progress. In several cases they found themselves handicapped by the unpleasant fact that some of the men are loading and unable to take stock at the present time, but this is simply temporary and such cases are few. The soliciting and general committees will meet in Red Men's hall tomorrow evening for a conference, but there will be no general meeting of operatives for at least a week. The interest manifested by potters has grown steadily and there has been little hesitation on the part of those able to subscribe when approached by the solicitors. To all appearances there is every chance for the work being successful.

No New Arrests.

Everything is quiet about city hall today, nothing disturbing the mayor and his force beyond a scarcity of gas which they are gradually becoming accustomed to. Bud Brookes and Sidney Burroughs, the two boys charged with stealing ware from the Burford pottery and who were bound over to court, are still in durance vile. There is no love lost between the pair, as each blames the other with causing his arrest. They will probably have further chance to talk it over in Lisbon before the week is out, as Burroughs's father has refused to pay his fine and Brookes is little less than anxious to make the trip.

Nothing further has been heard from Dal Smith and Charles Russell, the two East Liverpool men arrested for burglary at Empire.

That Price List.

The fee bill of the East Liverpool Medical society, as published in the News Review last night, is causing no end of comment about the city today. Opinions on the matter are about evenly divided, some holding up their hands in horror at the prices and others disposing of it with the remark "it makes no difference to me." All are united however in the realization of the fact that the association has what might be termed a "lead pipe cinch," and that they wield as an all-powerful weapon a deadbeat list, the length of which rivals that of a campaign speech. Physicians say that prices in several lines have been reduced, and in no case has the fee been increased, a consideration which they think ought to be appreciated.

They Celebrated.

An immense crowd assembled in the Junior's hall last night and aided in celebrating the fourth anniversary of the Daughters of America in an appropriate manner. Chairman Homer Owen, of the anniversary committee, called the meeting to order and after a history of the local lodge had been given in an eloquent address, an enjoyable program of music and literary was rendered. Luncheon followed, and then games of all sorts caused the time to pass by unnoticed. It was not until a late hour that the merriment ceased and the crowd dispersed for their homes, certain that they had spent a most delightful evening. Wellsville sent a number of the daughters to the celebration.

Two New Cases.

Lisbon, Jan. 29.—Mary A. Miller wants a divorce from James E. Miller, with permission to resume her maiden name. Her husband was tried for larceny and burglary at the April term, found guilty and sentenced to 18 months service at the penitentiary. She bases her claim on the fact that her better half is confined in a state's prison. The parties are from Hanover township.

J. E. Walker versus James Shook, both of Wellsville. This is an action to recover wages in the sum of \$12, which the prosecutor claims is due for work done on defendant's boat last summer. Prosecutor wants said boat sold.

Christian Church.

The meetings in the Christian church are very encouraging to those in charge, and the indications are that great good will be accomplished in the name of the Master. Rev. J. H. Harrier, who has been assisting at the meetings, and who delivered very able sermons, returned to his home today. Reverend Huffer, the pastor, has recovered from his late severe illness, and will preach tonight. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Elder Nicholls, of Hiram, will occupy the pulpit. A very cordial invitation to these meetings is extended to the public.

Paid His Fine.

H. J. Louder, who was arrested Saturday night for drunkenness, appeared at the appointed time, 7 o'clock, before Mayor Gilbert at city hall last night, plead guilty to the charge against his name and gave an order on his employer for his fine, \$5.60.

A VERY BRIGHT LIGHT

Thrown Upon the Courthouse Improvement Matter.

THERE IS A BUILDING FUND

The Money to Make the Repairs Will Come From That, Since It Can Only be Used For That Purpose—No Direct Assessment on the Taxpayer.

Special to the News Review.

Lisbon, Jan. 29.—When the News Review scooped all the papers in the county the other day by announcing some improvements that would soon be made at the courthouse in Lisbon, the men who never let an opportunity for scoring the county officials go by, imagined they had a big thing which should be worked for all it was worth; but already the bottom has fallen out of their poor old craft.

The mere fact that the county was compelled to borrow a little money not long ago was seized upon as a hungry lion seizes its prey, and worked until every ounce of sensationalism was squeezed out and eagerly swallowed. But that was not all. Every official who could in any way be connected with the matter was abused and reviled until it really seemed that if the charges were true they were inflicting disgrace upon their own families by entering their own homes. Later it developed that the bond issue was an absolute necessity, and as it seemed to have no effect upon the election returns, the abuse became a thing of the past. Then the proposed improvement at the courthouse opened the old sore. It was as salt poured upon a festering wound. The political and personal enemies of county officials again broke out, howling aloud, and attempting to point out to the people where they were being robbed. It was an outrage, they said, to spoil that beautiful court room. What a shame it was to make the people pay extra taxes for the convenience of a few officers. Why, it was just too awful to think of, and some one should step in and interfere. Thus did they rave. For several days it has been going on, growing in intensity, and threatening to lash these "defenders of the people" into a mighty fury, until, blinded by their own rage, they stagger into the pitfalls prepared for those who having light will not see.

While this has been going on the accused said not a word. Judge Young has been keeping what he knew to himself. Judge Billingsley has been waiting for his court room to be cut in twain: the commissioners have remained silent, and Clerk King has evidently been contemplating the proposed change, when he could have room to turn around, with delight. The News Review correspondent has been diligent in searching for more news on the subject and has at last discovered what it is all about. It seems that, concealed among the resources of the county, is what is generally known to those who know anything about it, the building fund. It was created for the purpose of repairing the county buildings, and has been gradually growing in strength until today it consists of over \$8,000, with about \$2,400 in sight when the next tax collection comes rolling in. That will increase it to over \$10,000, much more than enough to pay off the cost of improvement, and still leave a snug balance in the treasury for this purpose. When the fund was created it was decided that not a penny should be used for any other purpose. It was to improve the county buildings, and nothing else. It was provided for the purpose of paying such obligations as might be incurred through just such an instance as appears now. Some have said that the dollars should be used in building a new jail; but there was always that particular clause which said that it was to rebuild, and not to create. Then others have gone wandering about Lisbon, before it got a tin mill and ceased to be a new town, asking the authorities to spend the money to rebuild the jail of today; but they, fortunately, possessed far too much business ability to send bright, shining money after that which was bad, and have doubtless saved the county much more than the objectors would credit them with, even though the amount stood out in letters of burning flame that he who saw might read.

Thus it is clearly seen that the improvements at the courthouse are not only demanded in order to increase the efficiency of the force at work, but it can be made without one cent of additional taxes coming from the pockets of the people. The money is already collected. It was gathered for this purpose, and has accumulated, so that now when it is needed there

are funds, and to spare. Much better that it should be used now for a purpose that will increase the value of the county property than that it should be packed in bags waiting a time, perhaps, when it could not do such great good. The few people who know the inside history of the building fund assert that it is a great benefit to the taxpayers, and cannot but result in what is most needed—an improved courthouse.

Drew the Plans.

One of the city police, who, as an architect, would be a credit to the profession, drew the plans for an imaginary new city building the other day, and if there was any possibility of their ever being put into a structure, East Liverpool would have a city building which, for neatness and convenience, could not be surpassed in the country. The imaginary city hall consists of three stories, with rooms for every city official, patrol and fire department, and has eight cells for men and four for women.

Her Birthday.

Miss Monte Whittenberger entertained some 84 young friends and acquaintances at her home on West Market street, last night, on the occasion of her sixteenth birthday. Vocal and instrumental music were pleasing features. Elegant refreshments were served. Dancing was indulged in by those who love the light fantastic. Miss Monte was the recipient of quite a number of valuable presents.

Postponed the Case.

Squire Travis returned last night from Malvern with George and Nicholas Wynne, of this city, who are plaintiffs in a case against the Myers & Hartford Clay company, of Malvern. They claim about \$100 due for wages, and the squire represents them in their fight for the sum. The case was to have been tried yesterday, but was postponed until Feb. 8.

Down She Came.

Last evening a young lady employed at Vodrey's pottery tumbled from the head of the stairway leading to the office to the street below, her body bounding like a rubber ball from step to step, and yet she arose as if nothing unusual had happened and walked away, smiling seraphically on those who had rushed to her assistance.

Another Broken Wire.

The trolley wire broke on Second street yesterday afternoon and bunched the cars for a while. Passengers were transferred while repairs were made. The cars had a difficult time of it this morning, several of them being completely done up in attempts to run over the slippery rails.

Circuit Court.

Special to the News Review.
Lisbon, Jan. 29.—Circuit court convened this morning, with Judges Woodberry and Laubie on the bench. Judge Frazier is not present, nor will he be, as he was severely injured on Saturday last, in consequence of tumbling into an open cellar way.

Another Candidate.

Candidates for county offices who have flooded East Liverpool during the past week had nearly all departed Saturday night, but a few new ones came in yesterday and this morning. Edward Snyder, of Columbiana, aspires to the office of sheriff and is calling on his friends here today.

A Bad Fall.

Mr. Paul, the well known business man of Walnut street, suffered a bad fall yesterday while picking his way carefully along the icy thoroughfare. His left hand was severely injured in an effort to prevent any further injuries and he will be unable to raise it for several days.

Social.

Miss Jennie Sutton, Lincoln avenue, will receive her friends tonight and an enjoyable time is anticipated. Vocal and instrumental music will be held sway. Refreshments will be served, and innocent games will cause many young hearts to throb with pleasure.

Died Yesterday.

Eva, the nine-months-old child of Proctor Aukrim, West Market street, died yesterday afternoon with catarrh of the bowels. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence. Interment in Riverview cemetery.

Good Citizenship League.

The members of the above league will meet at 7:45 this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian association. A full attendance is most earnestly urged, as business of vital importance to the community at large will be called up.

TO HIS FORMER LOVE

Will Resume the Lumber Business at the Old Stand.

CONTRACTS A SPECIAL FEATURE

Business Men, Sub-Contractors, Those Who Expect to Erect Residences and Tenement Houses, Those Who Purchase Lumber and Building Supplies Will Read With Deep Interest.

Josiah T. Smith, now engaged in the sale of musical instruments, corner of Fourth and Washington streets, East Liverpool, under the firm name and title of "The Smith Music company," has concluded to return to his old love, the lumber business, and will make headquarters at the old stand on the Horn switch, East Market street.

Mr. Smith has been engaged in the lumber business and in doing contract work for many years, and through his association with contractors, lumber dealers and business men in general, has formed a wide spread acquaintance, reaching all over this section of country. The old company was known as "The Smith Bros.," and the firm always bore an enviable business reputation, on account of square and honorable dealing with patrons. The Smith Bros. were well known throughout the great lumber centers, and their patronage was eagerly sought by all the lumber kings.

Smith Bros. erected some of the finest residences and business blocks in East Liverpool, buildings which now stand as monuments of good work, which speak in more convincing tones as to material and skill than volumes of words of praise. They had the contract for the Kirk block, corner of Fifth and Market; John C. Thompson building, corner of Sixth and Diamond, now occupied by the Crosser-Ogilvie dry goods company; the Third street school house; the J. J. Purinton residence, and numerous other buildings, each and every one monuments of excellent material, skillful work and architectural beauty.

Josiah T. Smith, in resuming business at the old stand, is determined that the fair reputation formerly borne by the Smith Bros. shall not suffer at his hands, but will aim to so finish all contracts placed in his care as to fully merit the commendation and warm approval of all his patrons. He purposes securing the very best materials the market affords, while the workmen in his employ shall be men of ripe experience and rare skill. Contracts will be a special feature, and those who contemplate the erection of buildings, large or small, residences or business blocks, will be looking to their best interests by consulting with Mr. Smith. All work entrusted to his hands will receive the most careful attention and consideration, while he will absolutely guarantee satisfaction to customers in every particular. All work done under his supervision will be finished as per plans and specifications, from foundation to completion.

Builders' supplies will also be a feature, and those in need of such material will be supplied on short notice. Lumber of every description awaits the orders of customers. Job work and repairs will also receive careful attention, while charges will in all cases be reasonable.

It is the intention of Mr. Smith to open up fully in the early part of the month of February, and then push matters to the limit. He does not intend doing all the contract or lumber business of this section of country; but he does intend doing a good share of it, and he purposes accomplishing this through the instrumentality of fair and square dealing, the best materials possible to secure, thoroughly skilled workmen and reasonable prices. History develops the fact that these characteristics are required, in order to carry business of any kind to a successful issue, and our townsman is determined that such characteristics shall rule with him and for him.

Mr. Smith will not sever his connection with the Smith Music company in this new deal, but will give his almost undivided attention to the lumber and building business, while his brother, Wilson Smith, will be in charge of affairs musical, where he will be glad to greet and wait upon all who desire to secure anything in the line of music or musical instruments.

J. T. Smith, in resuming charge of the lumber business, solicits a share of the patronage of the public at large, confident that he can and will give complete and thorough satisfaction to customers, in every particular. When you need anything in the line of lumber, contract work or supplies, it will pay you to call on J. T. Smith.

The News Review.

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Leading weekly of the county.
All important court news. Splendid
medium for advertisers.

Per Year, In Advance.....\$5.00
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, JAN. 29.



For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

MEXICO should think twice before
it fires on its little neighbor on the
south. The world doesn't like bully-
ing.

If late reports from the orient be
true it is almost time for Uncle Sam
to take the Japanese soldiery across
his knee.

SHOULD Grover Cleveland call con-
gress in special session to settle the
currency question he will have
demonstrated that he could not de-
pend on his own party.

WILLIE WILSON said in congress
the other day that we were fast ap-
proaching another surplus. William
should have his head swathed in hot
clothes.

THE few people who have been
making a well developed mountain
out of the fact that the court house
is going to be improved can now re-
tire to the shades from which for a
moment they arose.

PROTECTION first, last and all the
time, is the doctrine of Republican-
ism, and no man should be elected to
office on that ticket until after he has
pledged his faith to the cause. We
want no Republicans for convenience.

A SOUTHERN WINNER.

It has been suggested that the next
winning presidential ticket be made
up of our own William McKinley and
some staunch Republican from the
south, with steady nerve to do and
head to plan, and worse ideas have
crept into Republican politics before
this. The last election showed that
the people of Louisiana, Tennessee,
Montana and other less prominent
states are alive to their own interests,
and manifest a desire to swing into
the saddle; not that old tattered and
torn saddle upon the back of a donkey,
but one of improved pattern, large
enough, substantial enough to fit the
broad roof of the Republican
elephant. Perhaps one of the men
who aided largely in bringing this
about, Hon. H. Clay Evans, would be
the best selection if the running
mate comes from the South. Reliable,
honest and thorough protectionist,
sharing the views of Governor Mc-
Kinley, he could take care of his own
part of the program, and might go so
far as to promise the electoral vote of
his own state. Some of the theoretical
politicians who pretend to keep a look-
out for a successor to Adlai might
hunt harder and fare worse than if
they chose the doughty statesman of
Tennessee.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J.
Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we
are permitted to make this extract:
"I have no hesitation in recommend-
ing Dr. King's New Discovery, as the
results were almost marvelous in the
case of my wife. While I was pastor
of the Baptist church at River
Junction she was brought down with
pneumonia succeeding La Grippe.
Terrible paroxysms of coughing would
last hours with little interruption
and it seemed as if she could not
survive them. A friend recommended
Dr. King's New Discovery; it was
quick in its work and highly satis-
factory in results." Trial bottles free
at T. L. Pott's drug store. Regular
size 50 cents and \$1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts,
bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum,
fever sores, tetter, chapped hands,
chilblains, corns, and all skin
eruptions, and positively cures piles,
or no pay required. It is guaranteed
to give perfect satisfaction or money
refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For
sale by Potts.

—Mrs. D. B. Flowers, Norton street,
is quite seriously ill with an attack of
malarial fever.

CLEVELAND'S DILEMMA.

The President Asks Congress
to Do Something

TO RELIEVE THE TREASURY.

The Public Credit Menaced by the Con-
tinuous Withdrawals of Gold—Silver
Men Asked to Help—He Proposes an
Issue of Long Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There is some
doubt whether the house committee on
banking and currency will agree to re-
port the Springer bill, framed ac-
cording to the president's message. The
Democrats of the Committee are di-
vided in their views on all financial
legislation and some of them are ir-
revocably opposed to bond issues. Hitt,
one of the Republican leaders, says that
his party is for the bill by a majority of
16 to 1. The president's message was as
follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
In my last annual message I recom-
mended to the serious consideration of congress
the condition of our national finances,
and in connection with the subject in-
dorsed the plan of currency legislation
which at that time seemed to furnish
protection against impending danger.
This plan has not been approved by the
congress. In the meantime the situation
has so changed that the emergency now
appears so threatening that I deem it my
duty to ask at the hands of the legisla-
tive branch of the government such prompt
and effective action as will restore con-
fidence in our financial soundness and
avert business disaster and universal dis-
tress among our people. Whatever may
be the merits of the plan outlined in my
annual message as a remedy for ills then
existing and as a safeguard against the
depletion of the gold reserve then in the
treasury, I am now convinced that its
rejection by the congress and our present
advanced stage of financial perplexity
necessitates additional or different legisla-
tion.

With natural resources unlimited in
variety and productive strength, and
with a people whose activity and enter-
prise seek only a fair opportunity to
achieve national success and greatness,
our progress should not be checked by a
false financial policy and a heedless dis-
regard of sound monetary laws, nor
should the timidity and fear which they
engender stand in the way of our pros-
perity.

The Predicament Confronts Us Today.

It is hardly disputed that this predic-
ament confronts us today. Therefore, no
one in any degree responsible for the mak-
ing and execution of our laws should fail
to see a patriotic duty in honestly and
sincerely attempting to relieve the situation.
Manifestly this effort will not succeed
unless it is made untrammelled by the pre-
judice of partisanship and with a sincere
determination to resist the temptation to
accomplish party advantage. We may
well remember that if we are threatened
with financial difficulties all our people in
every station of life are concerned, and
surely those who suffer will not receive
the promotion of party interests as an ex-
cuse for permitting our present trouble to
advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is
also of the utmost importance that we ap-
proach the problem with the greatest im-
partiality and as free as possible from the
tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that
in a common danger we may be able to seek
with unclouded vision a safe and reason-
able solution.

The real trouble which confronts us con-
sists in a lack of confidence, widespread
and constantly increasing, in the contin-
uing ability or disposition of the govern-
ment to pay its obligations in gold. This
lack of confidence grows to some extent
out of the palpable and apparent embar-
rassment attending the efforts of the gov-
ernment under existing laws to procure
gold, and to a greater extent out of the im-
possibility of either keeping it in the treas-
ury or cancelling obligations by its expendi-
ture after it is obtained.

Bond Issue the Only Way.

The only way left open to the govern-
ment for procuring gold is by the issue
and sale of bonds. The only bonds that
can be issued were authorized nearly 25
years ago, and are not well calculated to
meet our present needs. Among other
disadvantages they are made payable in
gold instead of specifically in gold, which
in existing conditions detracts largely and
in an increasing ratio from their desir-
ability. In view of these facts it is by no
means certain that bonds of this description
can much longer be disposed of at a price
creditable to the financial character of
our government.

The most dangerous and irritating fea-
ture of the situation, however, remains to
be mentioned. It is found in the means
by which the treasury is despoiled of the
gold thus obtained without cancelling a
single government obligation and solely
for the benefit of those who find profit in
shipping it abroad or whose fears induce
them to hoard it at home. We have out-
standing about \$500,000,000 of currency
notes of the government for which gold
must be tendered, and curiously enough,
the law requires that when presented, and
in fact redeemed and paid in gold they
shall be reissued. Thus the same notes
may do duty many times in drawing gold
from the treasury, and can be arrested as
long as private parties who have been
arrested or otherwise see an advantage in
repeating the operation. More than \$300,-
000,000 in these notes have already been
redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding
such redemption, they are all still out-
standing.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our
bonded interest-bearing debt has been in-
creased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of ob-
taining gold to replenish our coin reserve.
Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,-
000,000 each—one in January and the
other in November. As a result of the
first issue there was realized something
more than \$38,000,000 in gold. Between
that issue and the succeeding one in No-
vember, comprising a period of about ten
months, nearly \$103,000,000 were drawn
from the treasury. This made the second
issue necessary, and upon that more than
\$38,000,000 in gold was again realized. Be-
tween the date of this second issue and
the present time, covering a period of only
about two months, more than \$69,000,000
in gold have been drawn from the treas-
ury. These large sums of gold were ex-
pended without any cancellation of gov-
ernment obligations or in any permanent
benefitting our people or improving our
pecuniary situation.

Much Gold Drawn Out.

More than \$170,000,000 in gold have been
drawn from the treasury during the
year for the purpose of shipment abroad
or hoarding at home.
While nearly \$103,000,000 of this amount
were drawn out during the first ten
months of the year, a sum aggregating
more than two-thirds of that amount, be-
ing about \$69,000,000, was drawn out dur-
ing the following two months, thus indi-
cating a marked acceleration of the de-
pleting process with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold
has been drawn from the treasury are
still outstanding and are available for use
in repeating the exhausting operation

with shorter intervals as our perplexities
accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening
tending to make the bonds which may be
issued to replenish our gold less useful
for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all cir-
cumstances absolutely essential to the
upholding of our public credit and to the
maintenance of our high national charac-
ter.

Our gold reserve has again reached such
a stage of diminution as to require its
speedy reinforcement.
The aggravations that must inevitably
follow present conditions and methods
certainly lead to misfortune and loss
not only to our nation, but to silver
prosperity and to financial enterprise, but
to those of our people who seek employ-
ment as a means of livelihood and to
those whose only capital is their daily
labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple
increase of revenue will cure our troubles.
The apprehension now existing and con-
stantly increasing as to our financial
ability does not rest upon a calculation
of our revenue. The time has passed when
the eyes of investors abroad and our
people at home were fixed upon the re-
venues of the government. Changed con-
ditions have attracted their attention
to the gold reserve of the government. There
need be no fear that we cannot pay our
current expenses with such money as we
have. There is now in the treasury a com-
fortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000,
but it is not in gold, and, therefore, does
not meet our difficulty.

I cannot see that differences of opinion
concerning the extent to which silver
ought to be coined or used in our cur-
rency should interfere with the counsel
of those whose duty it is to re-
store confidence in our financial situation.
They have to consider the question of
national credit and the consequences that
will follow from its collapse. Whatever
policy may be adopted, a need for a bi-
metallicism, a proper solution of the
question now pressing upon us only re-
quires a recognition of gold as well as
silver and a concession of its importance,
rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a
factor of national credit, a need for the
honorable discharge of our obligations
payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

Don't Want Gold Banished.

I do not understand that the real friends
of silver desire a condition that might fol-
low inaction or neglect to appreciate the
meaning of the present exigency if it
should result in the entire banishment of
gold from our financial and currency ar-
rangements.

Besides the treasury notes, which cer-
tainly should be paid in gold, amounting
to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in
1904 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the
year 1893, and in 1907 nearly \$500,000,000 of 4 per cent
bonds, issued in 1877. Shall the payment
of these obligations in gold be repudiated?
If they are to be paid in such a manner as
the preservation of our national credit and
the solvency demands we should not
destroy or even imperil our ability to sup-
ply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and
while I desire to see it recognized as such
an element as is consistent with a sound
financial policy and the preservation of national
honor and credit, I am not willing to see
gold entirely banished from our currency
and finances. To do so would be a conse-
quence of the most disastrous nature, and
the banishment of gold should be promptly
resisted. I therefore beg the congress to give the sub-
ject immediate attention.

In my opinion the secretary of the treas-
ury should be authorized to issue bonds of
the government for the purpose of pro-
viding and maintaining a sufficient gold re-
serve and the redemption and cancellation
of the United States legal tender notes is-
sued for the purchase of silver under the
law of July 13, 1890. We should be relieved
from the humiliating process of issuing
bonds to procure gold to be immediately
and repeatedly drawn out on these obliga-
tions for purposes not related to the ben-
efit of our government or our people. The
principal and interest of these bonds
should be payable on their face in gold,
because they should be sold only for gold
or its representative, and because there
would now probably be difficulty in favor-
ing the redemption of bonds not containing this
stipulation.

Wants Long Bonds Issued.

I suggest that the bonds be issued in de-
nominations of \$20 and \$50 in multiples,
and that they bear interest at a
rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum.
I do not see why they should not be pay-
able 50 years from their date. We of the
present generation have large amounts to
pay if we meet our obligations in gold.
Bonds are most salable. The secretary of
the treasury might well be permitted at
his discretion to receive on the sale of
bonds the legal tender and treasury notes
he is required to deliver up to the gov-
ernment, and interest of these bonds
be thus retired or redeemed in gold they
should be cancelled.

These bonds, under existing laws, could
be deposited by national banks as security
for circulation, and such banks should be
authorized to issue circulation notes up to
the face value of these or any other bonds so
deposited, except bonds outstanding bear-
ing only 2 per cent interest, and which
sell in the market at less than par. Na-
tional banks should not be allowed to take
out circulating notes of a less denomina-
tion than \$10, and when such as are now
outstanding reach the treasury, except
for redemption and retirement, they
should be cancelled and notes of the de-
nomination of \$10 and upward issued in
their stead. Silver certificates of the de-
nomination of \$10 and upward should be
replaced by certificates of denominations
under \$10.

A constant means for the mainte-
nance of a reasonable supply of gold in
the treasury our duties on imports should
be paid in gold, allowing all other duties
to the government to be paid in any other
form of money.

I believe all the provisions I have sug-
gested should be embodied in our laws if
we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement
of a sound financial condition.

Needn't Interfere With Currency Schemes.

They need not interfere with any cur-
rency scheme providing for the increase
of the circulating medium through the
agency of national or state banks, since
they can easily be adapted to any such
scheme. Objection has been made to the
issuance of interest bearing obligations
for the purpose of retiring the non-inter-
esting bearing legal tender notes. In point
of fact, however, these notes have been
burdened with a large load of interest, and
it is still accumulating. The aggregate
interest on the original issue of bonds, the
proceeds of which in gold constituted the
reserve for the payment of the notes, am-
ounted to \$70,236,250 on Jan. 1, 1895,
and the annual charge for interest on
these bonds and those issued for the same
purpose during the last year will be
\$9,145,000, dating from Jan. 1, 1895.

While the cancellation of these notes
would not relieve us from the obligations
already incurred on their account these
figures are given by way of suggesting
that their existence has not been free
from interest charges and that the longer
they are outstanding, judging from the
experience of last year, the more expen-
sive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly con-
fess my reluctance to issuing more bonds
in present circumstances and with no bet-
ter results than have lately followed that
course. I cannot, however, refrain add-
ing to an assurance of my anxiety to co-
operate with the present congress in any
reasonable method of relief an expression
of my determination to leave nothing
undone which furnishes a hope for im-
proving the situation or checking a sus-
sion of our disinclination or disability
to meet with the strictest honor every
national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

LEO TO AMERICANS.

Satelli Makes Public the Pope's
Encyclical.

THE LEGATE'S MISSION EXPLAINED.

He Was Intended to Strengthen the Po-
sition of the Bishops—Workingmen Have
the Right to Join Labor Organizations
But Should Be Conservative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mgr. Satelli
has made public the pope's encyclical.
Concerning Mgr. Satelli, the pope says
that he did not send a legate to any
way embarrass the American bishops,
but rather he will bring an accession of
stability and strength. He then says:

"His authority will possess no slight
weight for preserving in the multitude
a submissive spirit. In the clergy dis-
cipline and due reverence for the
bishops, and in the bishops mutual
charity and an intimate union of souls.
And since this union, so salutary, con-
sists mainly in harmony of thought and
action, he will no doubt bring it to pass
that each one of you shall persevere in
the diligent administration of his dioc-
esan affairs, that one shall not impede
another in matters of government; that
one shall not pry into the counsels and
conduct of another; finally, that with
disagreements eradicated and mutual
esteem maintained you may all work
together with combined energies to
promote the glory of the American
church and the general welfare. It is
difficult to estimate the good results
which will flow from this concord of
the bishops.

As to Catholics entering societies of
workingmen, the encyclical says:
"The society, with regard to entering so-
cieties, extreme care should be taken not
to be ensnared by error. And we wish
to be understood as referring in a spe-
cial manner to the working classes, who
assuredly have the right to unite in
associations for the promotion of their
interests; a right acknowledged by the
church and unopposed by nature. But
it is very important to consider with
whom they are to associate; else whilst
seeking aids for the improvement of
their condition, they may be imperiling
far weightier interests. The most ef-
fectual prevention against this peril is
to determine with themselves, at no
time or in any matter to be parties to
the violation of justice. Any society,
therefore, which is ruled by, and ser-
vilely obeys, persons who are not stead-
fast for the right and friendly to reli-
gion, is capable of being extremely
prejudicial to the interests, as well as
of individuals as of the community;
beneficial it cannot be. Let this con-
clusion, therefore, remain firm—to shun
not only those associations which have
been openly condemned by the judg-
ment of the church, but those also in
which the opinion of intelligent men,
and especially of the bishops, are re-
garded as suspicious and dangerous."

The encyclical refers to the indissolu-
bility of marriage and the deadly pest of
divorce. The evils of divorce are fore-
bodingly stated and the pope declares that
divorce is as hostile to the state as the
family. As regards civil affairs, it is
urged that justice be cultivated and the
laws of the Gospel inculcated, without
which liberty itself may be pernicious.
The virtue of temperance, the frequent
use of the sacraments and the observ-
ance of the just laws and institutions of
the republic are also enjoined.

In conclusion the encyclical speaks of
those who dissent in matters of faith,
and hopes that they will be at length re-
stored to the embrace of the church.
The pope refers to the Indians and ne-
groes as offering a wide field for cultiva-
tion.

The encyclical also praises the United
States and American institutions. It
also contains advice to journalists.

The Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The interest
in the house centered in the president's
message, which was read after the
message convened. There was a slight
skirmish over its reference and that of
the administration bill which Mr.
Springer introduced, but both was re-
ferred to the committee on banking and
currency, Mr. Wilson having waived
jurisdiction of the bond feature of the
message which could have gone to the
ways and means committee. Members
were busy discussing the message and
bill throughout the session, and gave
little attention to the debate on the bill
to repeal the discriminatory duty of the
sugar imported from bounty paying
countries. At the conclusion of the de-
bate Mr. Wilson attempted to effect an
arrangement for a vote, but Mr. Gros-
venor (Rep., O.) objected.

A Colored Man Electrocuted.

SING SING, Jan. 29.—David Hampton,
colored, has suffered death in the elec-
tric chair in the state prison. Within
3 minutes and 13 seconds after he en-
tered the death house, bearing a crucifix
and repeating a prayer, he was strapp-
ed into the chair and the current turned
on. But one shock was given and
Hampton was pronounced dead in 57
seconds. He had murdered a colored
woman.

The Mortons Give a Dinner.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Governor and
Mrs. Morton gave their first state din-
ner at the executive mansion Monday
evening. It was a brilliant affair and
brought together some of the most
prominent Republicans in the state and
their wives.

Deadly Influenza in Lyons.

LYONS, Jan. 29.—Influenza is spread-
ing here in an alarming manner. The
death rate from this disease has in-
creased to over 100 weekly, and hardly
a family in the city has escaped some
suffering from it.

War Vessel Reported Sinking.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.—A bottle has been
found at Zanti containing a piece of pa-
per dated Jan. 20 and inscribed: "We
are sinking rapidly. Inform the Ger-
man admiralty. German warship Stein."

Heavy European Snowstorms.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Heavy snowstorms
are general throughout Great Britain
and the west of Europe. Five inches of
snow has fallen at Nice and the storm
continues.

Defense of the Pass at Laing's Nek.

Jan. 28, 1881, the Boers of Cape Col-
ony gave the British
soldiers their first
stunning blow in the
Transvaal war. The Fifty-
eighth regiment (British), of about 900
muskets and 180 mounted troops, storm-
ed the height covering the Drakenburg
pass over Laing's Nek. Daylight broke
before the column started on its perilous
march. The cavalry spurred quickly
up the slopes on the left of the pass, but
the Boers, equally quick and brave, hurled
them back terribly cut up against
the infantry. The infantry next dashed
forward. Led by Colonel Deane, they
were hurried up the steep slope in the
face of an accurate musketry fire from
the Boers, who did not flinch when con-
fronted by cold steel. In fact, the Boers
returned the British thrust in kind and
charged their colors, taking one flag at
the point of the bayonet after killing
the guard. Although quite exhausted
and out of breath as a result of their
mad run up the hill, and raked down
their line by Boer riflemen on their
right and right rear, the British moved
stubbornly on until Colonel Deane was
killed and nearly all of the officers who
went in on horseback had shared his
fate. In the hottest of the fighting the
combatants came so close that escape
was all but impossible. Forty Boers
gave up their lives within the British
lines, resisting the charge by sheer phys-
ical strength, and in the ranks of the
storming party the number wounded
was but a trifle greater than the killed.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

A relief expedition in search of the hull
of the missing steamer Chicora is being
organized at St. Joe and Benton Har-
bor.

Employees of the Illinois Steel company,
at Joliet, Ill., have refused a wage re-
duction.

Harry Semple, wanted in Philadelphia
on charges of forgery and embezzlement,
was arrested in Denver.

State Senator J. D. Thair is dead at
Warsaw, Ind.

The strike in the Byron Noyes shoe fac-
tory has been settled at Haverhill, Mass.,
the firm signing the arbitration agreement
submitted by the strikers. This is the
first of the big firms to give in.

The British steamer Michigan, Captain
Findlay, before reported as having been
in collision with the Dutch steamer
Scheidam, has been drydocked at Tilbury.
The Scheidam has arrived at Bologne.

Emil Schurman, a restaurant proprie-
tor and one of the best known men in
Alabama, fell dead at Mobile from apoplexy.

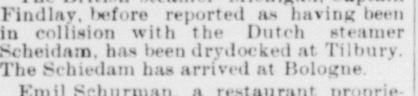
The Nonprofessional Profile Head.

"I don't know how many times I have
seen people—I don't mean artists, but
all sorts of people, including children—
draw profile heads. It is common enough
for anybody to draw them on a slate,
a scrap of paper, anywhere," said Mr.
Billings, "but I don't remember ever to
have seen any of them draw a right
handed profile—I mean one facing to
the right. I suppose there is some very
simple reason for this, but I am ac-
quainted only with the fact."—New
York Sun.

WALTER B. FAULK,

Plumbing,
Gas, Steam
and Hot Water
Fitting.

No. 233 Broadway.



Have ten years of practical ex-
perience in the business. Five
years have been spent in East
Liverpool, and my patrons speak
good words for me. All work
absolutely guaranteed as speci-
fied. The very best of materials
used. Prices are reasonable.
Give me a trial and I feel assured
that I will retain your custom. I
attend to all work within the line
of a

LEWIS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE \$3

SHOE. All Styles.
For Men.

Ask Your Dealer About Them.
For Sale by J. R. WARNER.

A. W. SCOTT,
ARCHITECT,
Founts Building.

J. E. McDONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
First National Bank Building

EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA AND
FLORIDA.

If you are contemplating a trip to
Florida or California, or any point
south or west, a postal card or note of
inquiry addressed to the undersigned
will secure for you full information as to
rates, time tables, etc., via the
Pennsylvania Short Lines, or a per-
sonal visit from a competent passen-
ger agent if desired. D. C. MacWaters,
district passenger agent, 1127
Liberty street, Pittsburg.

Work Done When Promised.
Leave Your Orders.
233 Broadway.



A String Band.

Yes; why not? Boys, look here.
Girls, if you please. Why not or-
ganize a String Band among your
mates. All you need is a few Zim-
mermann Autoharps. You can learn
to play these instruments very quick-
ly. They don't cost much. You'll
have a string band before you know
it. Come round to the store and
talk it over.

THE SMITH MUSIC COMPANY,

Corner of Fourth and Washington Streets.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.
The only safe, sure, reliable Female Pills
ever offered to Ladies.
Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other.
Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00.
DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, O.
For Sale at Albright's Pharmacy, Fourth Street, East Liverpool, O.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only a medicine
the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills
They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never fails.
Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Alvin H. Bulger, Druggist, Cor. Sixth and West Market, East Liverpool, O.

\$5.55 AND \$7.77

These are the figures that will be the winners in this city for the next ten days. Remember, for ten days only

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

We have three or four tables of suits and overcoats that formerly sold at \$8, \$10 and \$12, will now be sold at the remarkable low figures of \$5.55 and \$7.77. Remember, this is no fake sale, it is real. This shall be a sale that will go down in the history of the clothing business as something phenomenal. We invite you to come and test the truthfulness of this advertisement. At same time we will put on sale 500 pairs of pants at prices that will speak for themselves. Remember, this sale commences Saturday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. Don't let this great sale escape you.

GEORGE C. MURPHY
One price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.
In the Diamond,
East Liverpool, O.

Alvin H. Bulger
The Druggist,

Bears the reputation of being one of the most careful and skillful prescription druggists in Ohio, and this accounts for the splendid business he has built up in East Liverpool and surrounding country. Merit and attention to business are sure to win in the long run. When you desire prescriptions carefully compounded you will call on

BULGER,
Sixth and West Market.

HOWARD L. KERR.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF WHEELS.

Model A Eclipse, which sold this season for \$125, now selling for 30 days at \$75.
Model B Semi High Grade, sold this season for \$100, now selling for \$55.
A general reduction of from 25 to 60 per cent. in all grades of Bicycles handled.
Remember we guarantee each of these wheels and these reductions are for 30 days only, to close out a large stock. All kinds of repairing attended promptly in the most skillful manner.

IN THE DIAMOND,
East Liverpool, - - Ohio.

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

Beware!
People who bite on Cheap advertisements
Are sure to get bitten in the quality of the Goods. We sell all Standard Goods at the Following prices:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 7 lbs rolled oats..... | .25 |
| 10 lbs new corn meal..... | .25 |
| 4 cans new corn..... | .25 |
| 4 cans new peas..... | .25 |
| 4 cans new beans..... | .25 |
| 1 can tomatoes..... | .08 |
| 1 can salmon..... | .10 |
| 6 cans sardines..... | .25 |
| 5 pounds California raisins..... | .25 |
| 4 lb bulk cleaned currants..... | .25 |
| 4 lbs seedless raisins..... | .25 |
| 4 lbs lemon cakes..... | .25 |
| 4 lbs ginger snaps..... | .25 |
| 3 lbs evaporated apples..... | .25 |
| 5 lbs Carolina rice..... | .25 |
| 5 boxes corn starch..... | .25 |
| 6 boxes Rising Sun polish..... | .25 |
| 5 lb sack salt..... | .04 |
| 5 lbs tapioca..... | .25 |

Also a large assortment of Holiday Goods that we are going to sell cheap.
Cor. Sixth and Diamond

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mrs. Henry Shenkle is visiting friends in Salineville.

—E. J. Howell, of Cadiz, was calling on friends here today.

—Charles Howard, of Bellaire, was calling on friends in this city today.

—S. J. Martin, of Broadway, went to Pittsburgh on business on the noon train.

—Miss Cora Ralston, of Smith's Ferry, is a guest at the home of her uncle, D. F. White, East End.

—Doctor Lee, of the First Presbyterian church, left this morning to visit his sister who is ill in Buffalo.

—Rev. A. B. Marshall, D. D., who has been attending the Presbyterian church jubilee, returned this morning to Des Moines, Ia.

—Ned Toole, of Salineville, who has been visiting at the home of his son-in-law, Anthony Kearns, left this morning to spend a few days with relatives in Uniontown, Pa.

—Frank Dotts, a well-known Carrollton typist, formerly working in this city, is here calling on friends, and is a guest at the home of his uncle, John P. Hollar, Washington street.

At the Grand.

The Wolford, Sheridan & Holmes company presented "The Smugglers" at the Grand last night to a crowded house. The play was well received, and the scenery was abundant and the best seen at the Grand for a long time. Tonight the company present "The Train Wreckers," and close their engagement tomorrow evening with "Underground," a representation of the mines in times of peace and war.

The "Dazzler" follows on Thursday night and it needs no introduction to East Liverpool theatregoers. It is a laugh from beginning to end and consequently one of the funniest shows that ever visited the city.

George Manderback, advance agent for Charles A. Loder's new play "On The Go," the Tobasco of farce comedies, is in the city today arranging for the appearance of the troupe. That Loder will be there is sufficient guarantee that the Grand will be crowded.

Among the Ill.

Miss Carrie Williams is quite ill at her home on Third street with an attack of Malarial fever.

Charles Macrum is confined to his room with an attack of fever. He was taken ill Sunday evening.

Editor T. W. Morris, of the NEWS REVIEW, is confined to his room with a threatened attack of fever.

Charles Warner, who has been quite ill, is improving as rapidly as could be expected, although not convalescent.

Mrs. Dennyvon, of St. Louis, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Rachel Harker, has been quite ill for several days, but is improving slowly.

Miss May Brick, who has been staying at the home of the Hon. David Boyce, Second street, is confined to her room by illness. She is somewhat better today.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our heavenly Father, in His divine wisdom, to remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved friend and brother, James Swingwood, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow to the will of the Master, He who doeth all things well; He who is the friend of the widow and orphan; He who suffereth not even a sparrow to fall to the ground without his consent.

Resolved, That the charter of local No. 18, National Brotherhood of Operative potters, of which deceased was an honored member, be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the widow of our departed brother in this hour of her sad affliction, with the earnest prayer that our God will temper the storm unto her in His wonderful mercy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the daily papers of the city and a copy be placed on file in our lodge room, and a copy sent to the widow of our lamented brother

T. W. BETTERIDGE,
T. J. McKEONE,
O. M. ASHBURGH,
Committee.

Another Race.

Eugene Hanke, the Pittsburg skater who has been in the city about two weeks is arranging for a race with Woolmaker and Delaney. He will skate the pair two miles giving each a handicap of two laps.

WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LAUNDRY girl. Apply at the Thompson House.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING tickets. Owner can have by paying for this notice.

FOR RENT—FINEST ROOMS IN THE city. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY, THREE years old, broke to saddle, will be sold very cheap. For full particulars apply to Charles Barker, 270 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOMED HOUSE. For full information call at Gaston & Sons, hardware store, Diamond.

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms. Apply this office.

FOR SALE—ONLY \$12—A GOOD COOKING range. Double bakers. Inquire J. R. Warner's shoe house.

DOES THIS SETTLE IT?

HAS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI BEEN POSITIVELY FIXED?

The Story of the Search For It During Two Centuries—Lake Itasca and the Little Stream That Nicollet Christened the "Cradled Achilles."

"I have stepped across the Mississippi river," said Dr. Cones. "It was easy, for the stream was only about 8 inches wide and 2 inches deep. I have seen the Father of Waters where he rises literally out of the ground and starts as an infant rivulet, destined to cut the United States in twain with the mighty volume of his adult flood."

"The story of the search for the source of the Mississippi reads like a romance. After the discovery of the upper river in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, and the discovery of the falls of St. Anthony in 1680, by Hennepin, little more was known of the Father of Waters for nearly a century. In 1766 Captain Jonathan Carver ascended the stream as far as the mouth of Rum river. In 1798 the famous English astronomer and surveyor, David Thompson, in the service of the Northwest company, reached Turtle Lake. This lake, which sends a tributary to the Mississippi, was for some time supposed to be the source.

"The first white man known to have visited the neighborhood of the actual source of the Mississippi was William Morrison, a fur trader, who was certainly at Lake Itasca in 1803 or 1804. He never published anything on the subject, and it is only very recently that his priority of discovery has been known. The next explorer of the sources of the river was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike. He was the first American citizen to carry the flag of the United States into northern Minnesota. He was sent by the government to treat with the Indians and stop the sale of liquor in that region. Incidentally he purchased for \$250 and some whisky a tract of land nine miles square, which included the present site of Minneapolis. Congress subsequently voted an additional payment to the Indians for this tract of \$2,000.

"Lieutenant Pike proceeded by boat to the vicinity of the present Little Falls in Morrison county, Minn. He got no farther with boats, and so continued his journey through the winter of 1805-6 on snowshoes and with sledges northward. He finally reached Leech lake. This lake he mistook for the source of the Mississippi, and his report on this subject was held to be correct for some years afterward.

"In 1820 the Hon. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, went on an exploring expedition up the Mississippi as far as Cass lake, so named at the time by Schoolcraft. In 1823 an Italian traveler, J. C. Beltrami, went over David Thompson's route to Turtle lake and reported that lake to be the true source. Evidently, however, he heard from the Indians about Lake Itasca, for he mapped it with approximate accuracy, though he was never there and did not imagine that the Father of Waters sprang thence.

"Lake Itasca was rediscovered in 1832, when Schoolcraft, accompanied by Lieutenant Allen, United States army; the Rev. Mr. Bontwell and others, was guided to the lake by a Chippewa Indian, known as Yellow Head. On this occasion Lake Itasca received its present name, which was made up of parts of the words Veritas Caput, signifying the 'true head' of the river. The Latin was bad, for it ought to have been Verum Caput. The lake had previously been known by the French name of Lac la Biches, meaning Elk Lake. This was a translation of the Chippewa Omoshkos Sogigagon.

"Schoolcraft's party made an examination of Lake Itasca, being satisfied that they had found the true source of the Mississippi. Not again until 1836 did any scientific man visit the spot. This was a Frenchman, J. N. Nicollet, who tried to ascertain the source of the feeders of Lake Itasca. Exploring southward, he reached the springs from which the infant river takes its rise. It should be understood that the Mississippi runs from its source directly northward for a distance of 50 miles before turning about in a sort of fishhook bend and starting southward. To the baby stream, before it enters Lake Itasca, Nicollet gave the poetic name of 'Cradled Achilles.' He established its course in connection with three small lakes, since named Upper, Middle and Lower Nicollet lakes—that is to say, he found that the little river ran through two of these small lakes and connected with the third. This explorer mapped the whole of the Itasca basin and determined the latitude, longitude and altitude with such accuracy that subsequent surveys have only confirmed and amplified his observations.

"The whole subject of which I have been speaking was befogged and thrown into dispute recently by a certain Captain Glazier, who, apparently for no other purpose than to advertise himself, published his alleged discovery of a new and true source of the Mississippi. By reducing the size of Lake Itasca, ignoring Nicollet's Cradled Achilles, magnifying a small side lake which he called Lake Glazier, and by stretching out one of the feeders of the latter, he produced a distorted map which actually imposed on the Royal Geographical society of Great Britain. Many of the errors thus originated have crept into the standard maps of the United States.

"It may be said that there is nothing further to be learned about the true source of the Father of Waters. As a matter of essential fact, the true Upper Mississippi is the river called the Missouri. The stream that flows from Lake Itasca is merely a tributary. I ought not to forget to mention that I walked along the bed of the stream termed by Captain Glazier the infant Mississippi for a considerable distance dry shod. The little brook was dried up. Late measurements have reduced the length of the Mississippi from 3,184 miles to 2,555 miles."

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A Bit of Hitherto Unpublished History of the War of 1812.

This is a chapter of semi-official, semi-domestic history, and it is vouched for by a granddaughter of the hero's family line, a Chicagoan who now lives on Dearborn avenue.

Prominent in Mr. Madison's cabinet sat, four score years ago, Secretary of the Navy Jones, the son of a famous shipbuilder, a man gallant not only in spirit, but in dress and manner. His fitness for his office is attested by the naval histories of the war of 1812. But the successful secretary had more wit than hair, and a wig was a sine qua non of his political and social life. All went well with this adornment until the luckless August day in 1814 when the British marched from Bladensburg upon Washington.

It will be remembered that President Madison and his cabinet stood not upon the order of their going on that occasion, but went at once—to a very retired summer resort. Every one knows how Lady "Dolly" remained behind long enough to save some valuable White House portraits from having their eyes put out by English bayonets, but few have heard how collected Mrs. Secretary Jones was in this national crisis.

Presence of mind is said to be promoted by absence of body. This lady displayed in the face of danger presence of both mind and body. As the secretary emerged from his doorway, his hands full of such family valuables as his agitated condition had allowed him to collect, Mrs. Jones confronted him with the appalling words:

"My dear, you have forgotten my slippers. You must go back and get them."

General Ross was almost at his door bringing imprisonment or death, but the unhappy man turned back to hunt the slippers, which, it is only fair to Mrs. Jones to add, were adorned with diamond buckles. In his headlong quest for these treasures—which he secured—his wig dropped off in a dark corner, and he did not dare to take time to hunt for it nor to attempt the purchase of another. The shorn appearance of the secretary, hitherto faultless in all appointments of dress, is said to have very much lessened the melancholy of the cabinet journey. It is further asserted that during the time of retirement, no matter how depressed any member of the presidential party felt over public and private woes, if he but glanced at Secretary Jones peal upon peal of irresistible laughter was sure to follow and that the despoiled Adonis cordially joined in these bursts of merriment.—Chicago Tribune.

A Malay Water Slide.

In Perak, a state in the Straits Settlements, the Malays have one form of amusement which is probably not to be enjoyed anywhere else in the wide world.

There is a huge granite slope in the course of a mountain river, down which the water trickles about two inches deep, the main stream having carved out a bed by the side of the boulder. This rock, the face of which has been rendered as smooth as glass by the constant flow of water during hundreds of years, the Malays—men, women and children—have turned into a toboggan. Climbing to the top of the rock, they sit in the shallow water with their feet straight out and a hand on each side for steering and then slide down the 60 feet into a pool of water.

This is a favorite sport on sunny mornings, as many as 200 folks being engaged at a time and sliding so quickly one after another or forming rows of two, four or even eight persons that they tumble into the pool a confused mass of screaming creatures. There is little danger in the game, and, though some choose to sit on a piece of plantain, most of the tobogganers are content to squat on their haunches.—London Little Folks.

Life In Japan.

"It is a curious, but accepted truth," comments the wife of a naval officer who has resided a number of years in Japan, "that Americans, as a class, do not long stand up against Japan life. There is something in the air, or something lacking in it, which is peculiarly trying to us. So many naval officers

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serving a three or six years' duty here have come home with an incurable complaint that it is common talk in the service. Two admirals have died of abscess of the liver after several years' residence there, and other officers have had their health seriously impaired under similar conditions. I never was seriously sick in my life till I got out to the island empire, and throughout my whole stay I fought something. The English residents do not seem to suffer as we do, which is also a commented upon fact."

—New York Times

Pianos.

Excellent pianos may be bought in Europe at perhaps two-thirds the cost of a like instrument here, and even individuals can import pianos to advantage in spite of the tariff. But a fact that works pretty effectually to protect the home manufacturer is that either the American climate or the usual steam heat tends to destroy the imported piano, so that even the temptation of saving from \$200 to \$500 on the first cost does not induce many persons to take the risk of an instrument that cannot stand the climate.—Philadelphia Ledger.

England's Tobacco Law.

An antiquarian says that tobacco cannot be used in England save by a violation of law. In 1660 a law was made prohibiting the growth or importation of tobacco beyond a few hundred pounds of leaves every year, "to be used in medicine."

Not a Target.

In a New England courtroom one afternoon an energetic counsel was setting forth in no measured terms his opinion of certain testimony which had been given by one of the witnesses. As he talked he gesticulated freely and was particularly lavish in the use of the forefinger of his right hand, which assumed a decidedly threatening aspect as he progressed in his speech.

Suddenly a tall, lank countryman, who was directly in a line with this warning forefinger, rose from his seat among the jury.

"I just tell ye what 'tis," said he. "I ain't done nothin I'm ashamed of. I ain't done nothin no way of no kind, so fur's I know, an I ain't a-goin to set here an be abused. Ef you say another word, I'll jest light out fer home."

"My dear sir," stammered the counsel, "my remarks were not intended for any member of the jury. They referred entirely to the witness."

"Well, then, you jest quit a-pintin your finger at me when you're talkin like that," said the lank jurymen without appearing to be much mollified by this statement. "If you do it agin, I'll break up his 'ere court, or my name ain't Joshy Bowker."

And with a determined mien and fire in his eye Joshua Bowker at last subsided, and the counsel continued his harangue without further interruption.—Youth's Companion.

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